the projected *coup,* but he was recognised and refused admission by the authorities. He therefore entrusted the actual direction of the conspiracy to Cheng Hsi-liang and proceeded to Formosa, via Japan. Cheng Hsi-liang's orders were to start the revolt at Waichow. Dr. Sun claims that the then Governor of Formosa, Kodama was sympathetically disposed towards his plans, sent the Commissioner of Civil Affairs to see him, and promised him assistance when the revolt was started. He engaged Japanese officers and negotiated for supplies of arms and munitions. Cheng Hsi-liang thereupon revolted, and met with several initial successes. But when the moment arrived for Dr. Sun to proceed to China with his Japanese advisers and military supplies Marquis Yamagata had been succeeded as Premier by Prince Ito, who interdicted all assistance to the Chinese revolutionaries. Dr. Sun hurriedly despatched one of his Japanese advisers, Yamada, to inform Cheng of this unexpected development, and the latter, deprived of any hope of securing arms and munitions dissolved his forces, which by this time numbered 10,000. Yainada lost his way on the return journey, and was captured and executed by the Imperialist troops. A simultaneous attempt at a *coup* in Canton also failed, the ringleader, Shi

Chien-yu being arrested and executed, following an attempt to bomb the Viceroy's Yamen. Thus Dr. Sun's second venture ended in failure.

The indirect consequences of this catastrophe, however, were not altogether unfavourable. More active sympathy with the revolutionary cause was